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Geology of the Matachewan District, Northern Ontario. By H. C. COOKE, Memoir 115, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Ottawa, 1919. Pp. 60 (including index), with map, figs. 5.

The area described lies in the district of Timiskaming and includes about 430 square miles. Topographically two elements are recognizable—first, pre-glacial erosion, chiefly of the Cobalt series, which frequently outlines structural features in the pre-Cambrian rocks, and second, drift features, changing with the character of glacial erosion and deposition. The bed rocks are entirely pre-Cambrian, ranging from Keewatin (?) to Keweenawan. The Keewatin (?) rocks are volcanics—extrusives, for the most part, but with small masses of peridotite intrusive into them. The peridotites may prove to be of commercial importance, since asbestos of good quality has been found in them; the rock is highly metamorphosed—kaolinized, or altered to talc, or sericitized. The rhyolites are slightly less quartzose than those of northern Quebec, and the basalts of the Keewatin frequently show pillow structure. All these rocks are highly altered and closely folded and faulted, the folding probably following the deposition of the overlying Kiask series which are dominantly metasedimentaries of many types. From their character, it is thought that the Kiask sediments were laid down rapidly, without much weathering, on an uneven surface.

Kiask sedimentation was succeeded by granitic intrusions and later by a period of basic intrusion, marked by diabase dikes. The overlying Cobalt series is divided into the Gowganda formation (basal conglomerates and very coarse clastics) and the Lorraine quartzite, following Collins. Faulting and some gently folding have been developed here also.

Deposits of asbestos and small deposits of barite, fluorite, and hematite have been found. The asbestos occurs as veinlets in small masses of serpentinized peridotite. The barite, fluorite, and hematite occur in veins. By far the most important mineral however is gold, which has been known in this district since 1917. The gold is closely associated with intrusive granite porphyry; solutions thought to have come from the granite porphyry magma have mineralized the volcanic country rock with the deposition of auriferous pyrite. The gold is in narrow veins of quartz intersecting the granite porphyry or in lenticular ore bodies in the tuff and schist, varying in size up to 75 feet, with their long dimensions parallel to the bedding planes of the tuff and schists.

A geologic map makes the work complete, but the absence upon it of topographic contours is regrettable.

C. H. B., JR.